



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Following are the mortuary statistics of the city of Matanzas during the ten days ended November 21, 1903:

|                            | Number<br>of deaths. | Bertillon<br>number. |
|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tuberculosis.....          | 10                   | 27                   |
| Occlusion, intestinal..... | 1                    | 108                  |
| Bronchitis.....            | 1                    | 91                   |
| Decrepitude.....           | 2                    | 154                  |
| Bright's disease.....      | 1                    | 120                  |
| Debility, congenital.....  | 1                    | 151                  |
| Meningitis.....            | 2                    | 61                   |
| Tetanus, infantile.....    | 1                    | 72                   |
| Hemoptysis.....            | 1                    | 99                   |
| Eclampsia, puerperal.....  | 1                    | 138                  |
| Angina pectoris.....       | 1                    | 80                   |
| Anemia.....                | 1                    | 54                   |
| Enteritis.....             | 1                    | 106                  |
| Sclerosis, renal.....      | 1                    | 120                  |
| Suicide by hanging.....    | 1                    | 157                  |
| Total.....                 | 26                   |                      |

Estimated population, 48,000; annual rate of mortality per 1,000, 19.84. No quarantinable diseases, nor any of contagious or infectious nature have been reported during the past week.

*Report from Santiago—Precautions against importation of scarlet fever.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, November 24, as follows:

Week ended November 21, 1903: Bills of health issued to five vessels bound for the United States. No quarantinable disease has been reported. The scarlet fever, of which there has been quite an epidemic in Habana, has not reached Santiago, but as a precaution the local board of health has issued a pamphlet advising the public what precautions to take.

*Mortuary statistics for the week ended November 21, 1903.*

| Causes of death.                            | Number. |
|---|---------|
| Tubercle of lungs.....                      | 3       |
| Tubercle of meninges.....                   | 1       |
| Tubercle of intestine.....                  | 1       |
| Cancer of pancreas.....                     | 1       |
| Organic heart disease.....                  | 1       |
| Angina pectoris.....                        | 1       |
| Broncho-pneumonia.....                      | 2       |
| Gastric ulcer.....                          | 1       |
| Diarrhea and enteritis (under 2 years)..... | 1       |
| Duodenal ulcer.....                         | 1       |
| Peritonitis.....                            | 1       |
| Nephritis, acute.....                       | 1       |
| Total.....                                  | 15      |

Annual rate of mortality for the week, 17.14 per 1,000. Estimated population, 45,500.

GERMANY.

*Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.*

Consul-General Mason reports November 14, as follows:

Latest information regarding plague and cholera obtained from the imperial health office at Berlin:

*Plague.*

*Egypt.*—During the week ended October 31 there were registered in the whole of Egypt 5 fresh cases of plague (and 2 deaths), viz, 3 cases (2 deaths) in Alexandria, and 2 cases in the district of Sammallut.

*British India.*—During the week ended October 17 there were registered in the Bombay presidency 14,121 cases of plague (and 10,453 deaths), of which 45 cases (46 deaths) occurred in the port of Broach and 72 cases (64 deaths) in the city of Bombay; 4 cases (3 deaths) in Karachi, and 152 cases (110 deaths) in the district of Bhavnagar.

*China.*—Plague has broken out in Peitang. Of the 13,000 inhabitants of this district 1,500 have recently succumbed.

*Cholera.*

*Turkey.*—According to weekly bulletin No. 32, of the 26th October, there have been registered in Syria a further 163 cases of cholera (and 155 deaths), viz: In Damascus, 22 cases (30 deaths); in Aleppo, 59 new cases (64 deaths); in Antioch, 26 cases (15 deaths); in Urfa, 21 cases (15 deaths); in Aintab, 8 cases (6 deaths); in Hama, 7 new cases (9 deaths); in Bethlehem, 2 cases; in Tripoli, 2 cases (1 death).

According to Bulletin No. 33, of the 2d November, an additional 198 cases of cholera (and 176 deaths) have occurred in Syria, viz: Damascus, 7 cases (3 deaths); Aleppo, 46 cases (50 deaths); Antioch, 64 cases (50 deaths); in Urfa, 12 cases (17 deaths); in Aintab, 10 cases (4 deaths); in Agbdjeli, 18 cases (17 deaths).

*Death rate of Berlin and other cities.*

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended October 31 was higher than it has been since the middle of September, amounting, calculated on the year, to 14.8 per thousand—as compared with 13.9 in the preceding week—and was thus considerably higher than the rate for the corresponding week of last year, in which it amounted to only 12.9 per thousand. During the week in question one-third of the large German cities showed more favorable figures than Berlin, among these being Hamburg, Leipzig, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Charlottenburg (with 14), and Schöneberg (with 10.1 per thousand). The following cities, among others, had a higher death rate than Berlin: Hanover, Magdeburg, Cologne, Stuttgart, Munich, Nuremberg, Bremen, Brunswick, Breslau, Königsberg, as well as London, Paris, and Vienna. The increase in the number of deaths among children in the first year of life was but slight, the advance being mainly among the higher-age classes. The rate of mortality among infants amounted to 3.7 per year and mille, being less than half the rate of Munich and considerably lower than the Leipzig and Hamburg figure. There was a marked decrease in the number of cases of acute intestinal disease during this week, 39 deaths being registered, as compared with 62 in the foregoing week. Six children succumbed to cholera. There was an increase in the number of cases of acute disease of the respiratory organs, which claimed 41 victims. There were further registered 70 deaths from phthisis pulmonalis, 38 deaths from cancer, 10 deaths from diphtheria, 4 deaths from scarlet fever, 6 deaths from measles, 3 deaths from influenza, and 23 persons died by violence.